



## The Atlanta Daily Constitution

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 17, 1877.

**THE MACON AND BRUNSWICK ROAD.**  
The governor has transmitted to the legislature the reports and recommendations of the directors of the Macon and Brunswick railroad. On the 6th of December, 1876, the directors advertised for bids, looking to the lease or sale of the road, and these proposals have been forwarded to Governor Odell. R. H. Knobell, of Chicago, desired to lease the road for a period of ten years, for which he proposed to pay a rental of \$75,000 per year, the payment to be made quarterly. Knobell, however, offered no security, and his bid was rejected.

L. T. Hatfield, of Maine, proposed to lease the road for twenty years, paying six thousand dollars the first year, seventy thousand the second, eighty thousand the third, ninety thousand the fourth, and one hundred thousand per annum for each of the remaining sixteen years—the payments to be made monthly on the 15th day of each succeeding month, and the lease to be forfeited if, at any time, payment is delayed over fifteen days. He proposed to give permanent security for the first year, and thereafter security with the state. The directors communicated with Mr. Hatfield, with the view of determining whether the security he offered was such as the state could accept. He finally made a proposition to give bond with non-resident security guaranteed by residents. The directors, as they say, not having time to protect the investigation, and being unable to ascertain definitely the character, kind or sufficiency of the security offered, declined to reject the proposition.

The next and last bid reported by the directors is that of George H. Hazlehurst and associates, which is for the purchase of the road. Their proposition is to pay eight hundred thousand dollars in twelve years, reserving the right to pay sooner. The sum of fifty thousand dollars is to be paid in advance, and twenty thousand at the end of each year, with interest at six per cent, payable quarterly on the amount that remains from year to year after the foregoing payments are made. In addition, they are to pay one hundred thousand dollars without interest at the end of twelve years, thus making the total price to be paid for the road nine hundred thousand dollars. Furthermore, Mr. Hazlehurst and his associates propose to surrender to the state five hundred thousand of the Macon and Brunswick railroad bonds indorsed by the state to the extent of three thousand dollars a mile, the whole six hundred thousand of which issue have been declared invalid.

After due consideration of what they term the perplexing question, the directors conclude that, looking not only to the interests of the people of the section through which the road passes, but to the interests of the people of the entire state, the best disposition they can make of the road is by sale. They have therefore agreed to accept the proposition of Mr. Hazlehurst and his associates, provided they will so amend their bid as to pay interest on the one hundred thousand dollars which becomes due at the end of twelve years, or, whether a final payment is made. A decisive answer from Mr. Hazlehurst, the directors say, has been delayed by reason of his failure to hear from his associates in New York, who are said to be gentlemen of large wealth. Another bid was made to the directors, but it was withdrawn before any action was taken thereon.

Should the pending negotiations fail, the board recommend that no further effort be made to sell the road until the times become more propitious. As to the condition of the road, the directors say the crosses, timbers and trestles, have been made almost entirely new, the roadbed has been much improved, the rolling-stock has been overhauled and repaired, three additional locomotives have been purchased, and several miles of new iron have been laid—so that it may be fairly claimed that the road is in a greatly improved condition. Notwithstanding this, the directors do not believe it to be to the interest of the state to continue to operate the lines, and they suggest that it can be easer for a term of years, to be returned in good condition, for a sum greatly in excess of the interest upon the amount for which it can now be sold and for more than could be realized if operated by the state. It is believed, however, that they will recommend certain changes in the present law which they propose to put out. It will be thought best by the general assembly for the state to still continue to operate the road, the directors suggest that the existing law be so modified as to place the road directly under the control of the governor, giving him power to appoint a superintendent—that shops, machinery, depots, motive power and rolling stock be purchased—and that the corporate name of the road be changed to the Macon, Savannah and Brunswick railroad.

## RUSSIAN CHANCELLOR

The recent retirement, on account of ill health, of Prince Gortschakoff, the veteran chancellor of the Russian empire, brings to mind the vast difference between the civil service system of the United States and that of most European countries. Our ministers of foreign affairs scarcely become acquainted with their complicated and delicate duties before a successor is knocking for admission. Not so in Russia. The resignation of Prince Gortschakoff closed a career of fifty-seven consecutive years in public life, thirty-six of which were passed as minister or ambassador to foreign courts, or as attaché to ambassadors, and twenty-one in the office which he has just resigned. His predecessor, Count Nesselrode, resigned the chancery office after he had held it forty-two years, and the new minister, Count Adlerberg, has been for nearly seven years minister of the imperial house.

The living statesman, however, can be compared with the Russian chancellor for length of official service. He received his first diplomatic appointment in 1820. He did not rise rapidly, though he early showed great diplomatic ability. In 1845 he attained the position of ambassador. Soon after the close of the Crimean war he became chancellor, which office he afterwards administered until ill health and his advanced age compelled a resignation. He was a highly polished, courteous and cautious man, a thorough cosmopolitan and man of the world. His general policy has been one of neutrality in the affairs of other countries. The Crimean war had a sad ending for his country, and his domestic

and foreign policy was long one of reaction. "Russia does not sink, she collects herself" was one of Prince Gortschakoff's famous sayings. When he first assumed the chancellorship his country was no longer a great power; now she is second only to Germany, among the European nations. The Russians attribute no small part of the gain to the ex-minister's skill and statesmanship, and history will doubtless accord him the rank that his contemporaries have conferred upon him in his honorable retirement. He is in his eightieth year.

**THE LOUISIANA CASE.**  
At this writing we are awaiting to ascertain whether the Tilden election will be permitted to present their whole case to the commission or not. The commission was appointed to determine, in the case of dual certificates, which is "the true and lawful" one, and the Tilden electors are prepared to prove by a mass of overwhelming testimony that the Hayes certificates are fraudulent, illegal and void. Through their counsel they offered to prove that the returning board was illegally constituted; that they acted in utter defiance of law in throwing out 10,000 democratic votes; that the supervisors of registration wilfully falsified returns and these returns are far from satisfactory. The secretary then proceeds to present the cases which have brought about these imperfect results, and the measures which he conceives will operate as remedies.

While the board has encountered opposition on account of the novelty of the measure, and the prejudice incident to ignorance, the greatest and most insuperable difficulties have sprung from the fact that there are glaring defects in the law. It would seem from the experience of our own board and the results accomplished by the health boards of other states, that compulsory registration is not only allowable, but also absolutely essential to success in the requisition of vital statistics only fifty-five counties have made these returns, and these returns are far from satisfactory. The secretary then proceeds to present the cases which have brought about these imperfect results, and the measures which he conceives will operate as remedies.

It is the opinion of the Hayes electors that the Tilden ticket was ineligible under the constitution of Louisiana, as were four other electors, and that two other electors, Levee and Brewster, were ineligible under the constitution of the United States. All this and much more the democratic counsel asked permission to prove—asked permission of a commission appointed to ascertain the truth—a commission that is empowered by the very bill that brought it into existence to investigate the returns submitted to it by the joint convention. The wires will soon tell us what evidence is, if any, will be admitted.

Before the news comes let us look a good point that Mr. Carpenter made in relation to the disfranchisement of 10,000 citizens by Wells' board in direct violation of the state law and of the fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States. Disfranchisement, he argued, must be preceded by indictment; and yet, without color of law, 10,000 citizens of Louisiana were disfranchised by an ill-grown returning board, acting in direct and flagrant violation of law. He contends that the constitution of the United States forbade conferring judicial power upon the returning board, and that any law which attempted to confer such power was void. One man could not be punished for another's offense. Suppose, he said, we take Milwaukee county, where the democratic majority can give 5,000 majority. One hundred republicans should bulldoze another hundred republicans, could the whole vote be thrown out? Would that be just? And yet that is the Louisiana case in a nutshell.

LAST WORDS OF SIMON CARMERON: "It is over."  
MAKING OTHERS HAPPY—SIMON CARMERON.  
Silver Skin & Yellow Onion Sets, Finest of the season, at MARK W. JONES', 39 and 54 West Alabama street, 127 feb 17-18.

DAVY CROCKETT!  
Supported by the SAME COMPANY that has supplied the public with the best of Davy Crockett's books, we now offer the services of the management company to society appropriate to the day.

POTATOES.  
J. H. DICKENSON—Now Plate, Early Rose and Peaches. Also.

HORSES, NAILS, ETC.

GEORGIA, Fulton County, Ordinary's Office, January 8, 1877.

Notice in Bankruptcy

U. S. DISTRICT COURT OF GEORGIA.

W. H. ROBERTSON—Bankrupt.

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## SIMON AND THE WIDOW.

From the Brooklyn Argus.  
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A widow fair she came,  
And filled the years in gloomy ones  
With constant sorrow.

Her grave here lies her, ready a worn,  
A grand piano forte,  
Bright jewels for her raven hair,  
And a sword by his side.

Full many a secret brooded on their love,  
And many a midnight dream,  
Till Simon wearied of the chase,  
And went off on his own.

Then he came back, this darling widow lies,  
And Simon he walks back again,  
With a secret by his side.

He was a long time gone.

The talk of the wicked town,

And Simon says "up" no more, alas!

For Simon is down.

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

Col. Jones comes right square out and acknowledges that he is the author of the bulldozing articles which have recently appeared in the Macon Telegraph. This is enough. We are in posession of all the information we want, and as soon as Tilden seated we shall proceed to collect the already long delayed tolls of our revenge.

When a Covington postman strolled out in his buckskin stock jacket in trade six "One's" and seventeen "Alas's."

Office Seeker. Don't bother us about politics now. We've just had dinner. How do we know whether Hayes is going in or not? He has already been counted as president of Florida and Louisiana, and there's no telling where the business will end.

A legislator—a Georgia legislator, rose in his seat the other day, and remarked that it is impracticable to stock Georgia waters with fish. It doesn't seem impracticable, however, to stock legislatures with ignorance and prejudice.

Macon wants water works.

The Dawson Press is in favor of the capital remaining where it is, but thinks we have threatened "a disruption of the democratic party in case the question is made an issue." Ah, no! Let us fortify ourselves with facts as we proceed.

The dwelling-house of Mr. Sheron Gray, of Spalding county, was accidentally burned the other day.

The Elberton boys are afflicted with mumps and measles.

The LaGrange Reporter says "there is not a daily paper in the state that has said aught but praise of the legislature." We take it for granted, as the editor is an exceedingly conscientious man, that he does not peruse the editorials in THE CONSTITUTION with the eagerness and care which always betoken appreciation.

The stables of Mr. A. L. Whelchel, of Gainesville, were burned on night last week, together with a horse.

The chicken-pox is worrying Elberton.

The Griffin Press says "The Constitution" "has more of the genuine get-up-and-go about it than any other in the state."

An Elberton artist marks people's lines with their photo's.

A seventeen pound gobbler was captured in Washington county recently.

The LaGrange Reporter says: "If the bobibal economists of the legislature had passed only necessary laws and adjourned, they could have got through in twelve or fifteen days."

The unfortunate employee of the Columbus postoffice handled 1,800 valentines this week and now they are all sick.

The small-pox in Sandersville has not spread.

A little daughter of Mr. E. E. Smith, of Augusta, aged two years, was fatally burned the other day.

The LaGrange Reporter enthusiastically remarks: "We are delighted to see that a bill has passed the senate to change the line between Douglas and Carroll, so as to give Douglass twelve more acres of land. Bah for Douglass! Her liberties can never be lost as long as she clings to those twelve acres. It is true that if the bill occupied half an hour in passing both houses, it will cost \$20, which is far more than the twelve acres are worth. But then the legislature must employ itself forty days, and what are taxpayers good for but to be lied?"

A negro prisoner confined in the Terrell county jail endeavored to bulldoze the jailer the other day and got shot in the neck for his trouble.

The Augusta Chronicle says: The "dog law" has failed again in Georgia. An amendment to the tax act taxing the owners of dogs one dollar each dog owned was voted down in the house by a large majority. The million mucky curs that infest the state are much more valuable than sheep—in the opinion of the Georgia legislature.

The Augusta Chronicle says: A negro, a feeling of deep indignation, was passed by the house of a bill to abolish the state board of health. During the present session the "dog" statute will have wasted enough time to carry the operation of the board on for fifty years.

The very men who oppose that board are the ones who bring up bills to change county lines, and allow men to practice law in their state.

They are the ones who have not paid any attention to the designs or the merits of the board of health. They are the unadulterated peanut legislators, who see a want at the end of their noses, imagine it is out of the distance. It is out upon such farcical legislation!

Dawson Journal: As a citizen of Georgia, we protest against this state lottery; against its profligacy, its waste of poor, ignorant citizens out of their hard earnings. If the Hon. R. J. Moses or any other man has a scheme before the house, let him bring it in. The Ben Wood of New York, with the bigwigs, dash up the morals and the souls of the poor, unfortunate, ignorant and unpracticed class of the people of Georgia, who hope it will get a return. The men who do not care to vote as will make him forever hereafter hang his head in shame. If we have written strongly on this subject, it is because we have written on the work of these lottery swindlers that are outrageous enough to excite and even inflame the indignation of an ordinarily honest man.

Columbus Times: Some of the strong advocates of a constitutional convention, it is said, unwilling to adhere to the bill now that the senate has amended it so as to submit the question of calling it to a vote of the people; and a proposal has been made that it may fall through from that opposition. This appears to us to be a capious spirit. They hardly either doubt that the people want a convention, or that it is to be voted down if they do not want it. The bill, as amended, provides for submitting the question of calling it at the same time that the people elect delegates, so that no time will be lost by taking the question of calling it out of the bill.

Walton County Videote: There is in possession of Dr. F. Preston Gibbs a small piece of land which he says is a bad stone. It was cut by a man two or two and a half feet of the jaw of a horse. It is nearly the size and shape of an egg, weight 21 oz., grayish color, and rather smooth. It lies near the nose—was first cut by a man, and then by another, and he having failed to complete it, gave it to a man named J. W. Goldsmith, of Atlanta, Ga. Price \$100.00.

It is very hard, requiring several hours with the weight of a knife to break a corner of it, and

when thrown against the floor it makes no impression on the stone, and the noise is similar to that of a rock or block of iron. Mr. Lapeyre, a chemist and master of scientific experiments, has pronounced it a great stone, and he says he has traveled in Mexico, California, Arizona, Dakota and New Mexico, and has visited several tribes of Indians, and seen two hundred in size, color, and texture. He says the Indians get them from the intestines of the deer, polish them, and that they are considered an infallible remedy for hydrocephalus, and, like the great stone of India, are taken in water, rolled in the water, case of menorrhagia in a very short while. Several have examined it, among them Colonel Cott, who has traveled in the territories of the Indians, and is a stone collector, and is an expert in the art. The horse is five years old, was bought by Mr. Abbott, a few months ago, and it is said to be a good animal. It had a hard knot, supposed it might be a carbuncle, and was sent to Dr. Gibbs to find a suitable stone. Dr. Gibbs and Mr. Lapeyre gave it a rough test, and found that it contained a hard knot, and that it contained a carbuncle, and that it was a good animal. It was deep in the flesh, with no communication, it is certainly a remarkable stone.

Thrush's Consumptive Cure.

Mr. J. T. Thrush, Company, Ga. Once a man had a bad cold, he was confined to his bed for three days more than a year. After taking one bottle of our Consumptive Cure and Lung Salve he was able to ride horseback ten miles to the city of Atlanta, and requested Dr. Gibbs to cut it out. He examined and found a hard knot, supposed it might be a carbuncle, and was sent to Dr. Gibbs to find a suitable stone. Dr. Gibbs and Mr. Lapeyre gave it a rough test, and found that it contained a hard knot, supposed it might be a carbuncle, and that it was a good animal. It was deep in the flesh, with no communication, it is certainly a remarkable stone.

DR. RICE,

37 Court Place, LOUISVILLE, KY.

A special doctor and leading physician in Louisville, Ky., and a man of great energy and dependability, insures strength and health to all who come to him.

DR. RICE'S PRIVATE CHRONIC AND SEXUAL DISEASES.

Spermatozoon and Impotency.

It is the result of indolence in youth, sexual excesses, nervous debility, and profligate living.

DR. RICE'S SYPHILIS.

It is the result of syphilis, gonorrhoea, and other venereal diseases.

DR. RICE'S MARRIAGE SECRETS.

It is the result of marriage secrets, and the secret of a happy marriage.

DR. RICE'S CURE.

It is the result of a special cure.

DR. RICE'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIES.

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